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bear the fac-simile of E. Lyon. All others are counterfelts or
base indisalous. Beware of unprincipled initiators. Sold by D.
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New-Mork Daily Tribung

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1861.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE for this week must be handed in to-day.

The Controller yesterday refreshed the memory of the Supervisors in regard to the amount of money to be raised by tax in the City of New-York this year. He wants for the use of the State \$2,108,635 32; for Police, \$1,649,290; County Government, \$932,267; Interest on Sounty Debt, \$93,500; for the City Government, \$6,297,230 19; Deficiencies, \$309,117 92-Total, \$11,390,040 43.

Advices from our Minister in London indicate a certain if not speedy recognition of the "Confed-"erate States" as an independent Power by the British Government. But there is in this nothing to surprise or discourage.

The tendencies of the British Government have not been a secret. The success or failure of the Jeff. Davis rebellion depends on its power at home, not on the favor with which it may be regarded shroad

A recognition by Great Britain would doubtless give it a certain degree of moral support, but would neither feed nor clothe its armies. Wait a little, and we may have nows to send abroad that will neutralize the influences of that on which the British Ministry is now disposed to act. We expect no favor from Europe and have sought none.

An important arrest was made in this city yesterday, at the instance of Superintendent Kennedy, the person arrested being Saml. J. Anderson. He has carried on a very extensive correspondence with Vice-President Stephens of the Southern Confederacy, and bas been in constant communication with the Secession sympatsizers in this city and State. For the last six weeks, according to his own confession, he has been contributing editorial articles for The Daily News, Day Book and Journal of Commerce. An intercepted letter from Washington advised him to go South via Kentucky, as a passport could not be obtained from the Government. He states that Ben. Wood and Isaiah Rynders have communi cated with the Southerners as extensively as he has done. Anderson's correspondence gives a great deal of important political information, be sides implicating parties well known in this State. A report of his arrest, and one of his letters from a distinguished Georgian, will be found in another column.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

We have by way of Cincinnati a report that Col. Tyler's forces, at Summersville, in the Ka nawha Valley, have been surrounded and defeated by the Rebels, under the command of the notorious traitor Floyd. No particulars are given, and implicit reliance expnot be placed on the report. The Southern papers, especially those of Richmond, have for some time been predicting stirring news from Western Virginia, and The Richmond Enquirer of the 17th says that Gen. Floyd's command was then ten miles west of Lewisburg, from which point he proposed to march on the enemy in a few days. It is believed that Col. Tyler's force numbered about 3,000 men. We wait with anxiety further in-

We have important news from Fortress Monroe. The paval expedition, of which vague rumors have come to the public ear during the last few days, has set out, its destination not being approunced, or even hinted at. The fleet consists of the frigates Minnesota and Wabash, the sloopof-war Pawnee, the gunboats Monticelle and Harriet Lane, the steamers Adelaide and George Peabody, two propellers, and a large number of schooners, barges, and other small craft. The Quaker City was to follow in a few hours after the departure of the main fleet, which seems to have taken place on Monday. The vessels carried over 100 guns and about 4,000 men. Col. Max Weber's and Hawkine's Zonaves took part in the expedition.

From Missouri we learn that the Robel, Cal. Green, instead of threatening Athens as he was supposed to do, is retreating at full speed toward the Missouri River, to escape from the State. Gen. Harlbut is pursuing him from Kirksville, and Col. Moore from Athense so it is not unlikely that he will be overtaken with a notable defeat. This movement is likely to rid North-Eastern Missouri of the Rebels. The Rebel force at New-Madrid, under Gen. Pillow. is stated to be 20,000; at Benton, under Jeff. Thompson, 8,000; at Chaleston, under Gen.

Hunter, 800.

The Nativille Union of the 20th instant save it has a private letter from a gentleman residing at Warrenton, Virginia, from which it takes the following extract: "Our troops are advancing " as fast as they can be moved. There are now " within four miles fifty thousand of their and " the last of this or first of next week for a big " and I think you will find me correct, that our 4 General will throw a large body of troops. secross the Potomae at Leesburg, and then danger. It was a substantial, practical conces-" march up to Washington in the rear, bringing instant.

WHAT WE ARE PIGHTING POR.

In the midst of the general din and widespread confusion engendered by this war, the question will occasionally steal in upon the public mind-" What are we fighting for ?"

In a speech delivered on the night of the fall of Sumter, by Walker, the Rebel Secretary of War, in the presence of Jeff. Davis and his Cabinet, and the Montgomery Congress, he said that by the first of the then approaching May, the Confederate flag should wave over the Capital at Washington, and, unless the North would yield to a dissolution of the Union, it should yet be planted on Faneuil Hall.

This is the slogan of the South: the early occupation of the Federal Capital, and, if the loyal North will not consent to the breaking up of the most beneficent Government on earth, then the subjection of all the States above the Potomac and the Ohio, to the ideas and the policy and the men that have so long ruled and cursed all below those rivers. Whatever a few of the wary and timid leaders may deem it prudent to attempt, their more malignant and daring chieftains stimulate their ignorant soldiery with the pledge, that if successful in conquering Washington, they will invade the Free States, devastate their cities, destroy their trade, and make them do homage to the doctrines of the Calhounschool of political ethics. And, thus inflamed with pride, greed, and vengeance, the rank and file of their army are fanatically intent on carrying out the Walker programme with fire and

On the part of the loyal States the contest is waged to preserve the seat of the National Goveroment, and all the invaluable archives it contains, from falling into the hands of the Rebels; to uphold the Constitution; to execute the laws throughout the entire Union; and, so far as the Free States themselves are concerned, to protect our property and our firesides, and maintain our existence as independent commonwealths and our liberties as a people.

In the prosecution of these objects we do not propose to interiere with any of the peculiar institutions of the secoded States, unless those institutions are wantonly thrown across the pathway over which the national cause is moving, when, like other obstacles that interpose between us and the patriotic ends we seek to attain, they will be set aside.

In a word, we fight for our own and the Naion's life, and for the cause of free institutions throughout the world. To such a work let the great and patriotic North, abounding in wealth and teeming with brave mon, freely give heart, and purse, and arm.

DID OUR LAST CONGRESS PAIL TO EVINCE A CONCILIATORY SPIRIT?

The Albany Evening Journal, in some recent trictures ostensibly on the course of this journal, but in fact reaching far beyond us and impeaching the conduct of the Republican members of the last Congress, and of Republicans almost universally, asserts that nothing was done by that Congress designed or calculated to strengthen the Union party of the Border States in their struggle with the Secessionists. Those are the precise words of its manifesto of the 19th inst.: Finally, Courses adjustmed, Assess dose nothing, said nothing to strengthen or essenting the Union men of the Invierstates. Then came the struggle within those States. Virginia,
long time poised finally tack the plunge! North Carolina
and Tennessee followed. These arent and powerful States were
old to the Union, because the Republican Press and Republican
toppessetatives were beguined with the popular iden that it of
ischarged their first and highest duty in standing by and on the
Chicaro Platform."

-Here is a grave and damaging charge preferred against "the Republican Press and Republican Representatives," by a profinent journal. It is calculated to eripple their influence and their energies evermore. Is it true? We propose to bring it to the test of history:

I. After the Secession of the Cotton States, and the consequent withdrawal of their Members from Congress, the Republicans had for the first time a clear ascendency in either House. They were of course at liberty to shape and pass bills provise or restriction in each of these bills, as the XXXth Congress did in that organizing the Territory of Oregon. If it be urged that there was no serious danger of Slavers being established in these Territories, the response is ready that there was no greater danger in the case of Oregon. Yet the first clearly Republican Con-Territories by acts utterly silent with regard to Slavery. That this was a concession, and a very the Border States, calculated to strangthen the Union party therein, is gratefully recognized in Andrew Johnson's glorious Union speech in the Scoute last month.

(And here it may be well to note that there is not in the organic act constituting nor in the laws governing any of our six present Teratories a word to which the Slavery Extensiopists can take exception. They may grumble that no provision positively protecting Slavery is found there, but that is the extent of their grievance. The acts organizing New-Mexico, Utah, and Nebraska stand to-day as they were drafted by Senator Douglas and voted for by most of the anti Proviso Members.)

II. But the last Congress did not stop here. It framed and passed, in good part by Republican votes, a project of Constitutional Amendment whereby the Federal Constitution was made forever unchangeable in so far as it might affect the right of each State to uphald Shavery. Let ns here reprint it:

"Resided by the Senate and House of Recressitatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That, the following article is proposed to the Legislatures of the Oracles States, Se as amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which when reliable by three-fondies of and Legislatures, shall be with, to all intents and purposes, as part of the exist Constitution, visit Art. I. No amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give to Congress the power to abelian or interfers, which any State, with the domestic inatiations thereof including that of presents head to service or labor by the laws of said State."

This Amendment was so/passed with express reference to the position and the apprehensions of the Border States. It was forcibly urged that Southern wamen, some of them the wives should the Cotton States go out, leaving but six "they are pressing on. You may look out by or eight Slave States in the Union with twenty Free States and more in embryo, those Free 4 fight or another foot race. My impression is, States might at any time amend the Constitution so as to give Congress power to abolish Slavery. The Amendment in question guarded against this sion to the Border Slave States, one that their " on an attack both in front and roar at the Union Members asked for, and which they " same time." This letter is dated the 13th deemed of decided consequence. And had their flourish as of old at the North.

it was proffered, it would have speedily be a part of the Constitution. But, though the Legislatures of several Slave States have since been in session, we cannot remember that a single one of them has ratified this Amendment. Senator Mason of Virginia characterized it in debate as "one plank of the Chicago Platform." No Slave State Convention took any notice of it. Of course, it was not and will not be ratified by the Free States; but it would have been by most of them if accepted by the Border Slave States in the spirit which impelled Republicans in Congress to support it.

Such are the recorded facts with which we confront The Journal's inculpation of the Republican Press and Members of Congress. And here

THE SOUTHERN BECKY SHARP.

It is perhaps a violation of the rigid code of etiquette established in this country which gives woman privileges she enjoys no where elee, and subjects put poor man to a smiling cort of torture nearly always when he takes his walks or rides abroad, to say that the feminine mind and body are well constituted for a time of revolution. Those who have read closely the history of the domestic troubles of France will recall the essential services of the sex to both sides. Brilliant women inspired the loyalist and the conspirator. Gilded saloens havebed dreadful plots; perfumed boudoirs hid hunted partisans of the right or the wrong. Those who tare not up in history to the extent of such remembrance, will casily bethink them of historical dramas they have seen at the theaters, in which the silken robes of beauty have played as important a part in hastening a serious denonement as secret panels and subterranean vaules. It is, indeed, an interesting feature of the cotemporaneous drama of our own period, whether of the Broadway or the Bowery school, that woman hovers about the camps laden with important enterprise; the masses of the people would not be satisfied, nor would poetical justice be satisfied, if from the thrilling exectacle of a "Bull Run" were croitted the intermittent figure of her who burns for the blood of the Yankee, and in an easy walking dress accomplishes perileus journeys between the camps. This is the drama of truth and reality, for, looking back over the time of our national trial, we see a long line of illustrious females, come working in faith- for the good cause, constructing Havelocks, penetrating the lines as virandieres, waiting at the edge of the bottle-field with comforts for the wearied or wounded soldier, and some as faithfully working on the wrong side, presenting boncombe banners to bogus Guards, or waving bandkerchiefs from the sunny verandah to the son of Mars and the South below.

None but incorrigible single men or the most melancholy cypics will underrate the influence of creased our respect for the sex by observing her unselfish devotion from the first. Some voices, like those of the old Spartan mothers, have come out of the parlor and the nursery of sesacrifices for the Union by the womanly surrender of husbands, sons and lovers. The soldiers have been cheered and clothed and covered with flowers by the fair. And in all this graceful nervice we have seen good women reduced to no humiliating strategy. The work of the matrons and maidens of the Republic has been above-

Consider, however, the Southern ladies the lilies of the plantation, the magnolias of the planter's or the trader's mansion; those rips and languid beauties who have shone, season rater season, in the light of Washington receptions and bails, and formed the Court, and assisted in the ceremonies of successive Administrations; those immense catches that have glittered in these irresistable beings whom the women of the North have been taught to consider, the of California, and including the Carson, Walker, in late years this peculiar element. The Southand Humboldt River valleys.) These new Ter- ern belle was proud and haughty. You saw her ritories covered about half the present territorial at the public table of the city hotel with her possessions of the United States. There were shoulders generously bare. You beard of her at strong incitements to incorporate on Anti-Slavery | the senside or the springs as the latest in the dance, the most desperate in the firstation. She it was who enubbed the waiters so delisiously. Her's was the silken poodle, and the colored waman with the red turben called "Mammy." Our suple Northern girls were rebuked in their liveliness and intelligence by the hauteur and lauguer of this superior creatura. The Southern gress resisted the incitement and organized these | Judy crystallized at the Capitol. Statesmen were indebted to her for late suppers. She was mistress of the lobby. She did the honors of sonsible concession, to the public sentiment of diplomacy. She gave Washington that charming tone of refinement which has been generally observed by strangers. Intrigue was the rule of the Southern lady's

life, and now we see that it was her desting, She has prepared herself admirably for "treason, "strategem, and spoils." Her tact and her beauty, her trunks, patiers, and crinoline, are all leut to the work of Rebellion. The aid and comfort of the enemy beyond the Potomac were from the first mainly derived from the ladies of the ancient regime at Washington. The recent arrest of some of the chief of these is a sad commentary on the fallen estate of "Chivalry" in the Republic. Alas! how low have birth and breeding sunk! Are we not Northern savages? Has not every fine perception of the charms of dear (Southern) woman been bleated when we answer the sacers of such clever intriguantes Mys. Gwin-their speers at our soldiers, their delicate exultations over our reverses, their spread tables and trimmed candles waiting for the Rebel chieftains-by simply arresting them, putting them under the vulgar and impertment guard of the military, and in some instances exploring the mysteries of their toilette for the evidences of treason? Of course the entire Chivalry of the South will say so. And as their henor is an abstract and orbite thing, it will not serve to reply that hundreds of and Jaughters of the Robel lenders, are now enjoying perfect teleration at the North: or that there are boarding-houses in this city where the taunts of Southern women insult every loyal guest; or that while every Northern woman is peremptorily ordered out of the South, and Northern school-mistresses are shamelessly insulted and even tortured, the dainty Southern lady has only to be cautious and insidious to

ern ladies-their conveyance of letters to their friends about their persons, and of arms and ammunition in their trunks, with all their spying expeditions and despicable coquetries with loyal men-it is impossible not to foresee an effect of the Rebellion upon society in the South which threatens profound demoralization in the future. A whole race of Becky Sharps would not afford a very cheerful domestic picture. We may congratulate ourselves that the loyal children of the Union are not obliged to be trained in the low arts of the intriguante, and that the examples set before them by their mothers and sisters are pure and elevating.

BULL BUN AND THE ALMA.

Candor is a virtue. In controversies, and especially those of an international character, it is a cardinal virtue. Let us invoke a little of it just now.

The English journals, and to some extent the French, speak of the battle near Manassas as a very light and trivial affair when measured by the actual results upon the field. Some of them deny that there was anything that could be called severe fighting-no charging upon batteries -no masked batteries at all-no crossing of bayonets-no hand to hand coatests-in fine, nothing that elevates the affair above the level of

a pretty sharp skirmish. These who have perused our selections from these journals need not be told that a few of them can hardly find words keen and bister emough to express their ridicale and contempt of the courage of the Union treeps, one writer declaring that "there were no desperate struggles "except by those who wanted to get away," while nearly all are emphatic in the assertion that the fighting was of the most gentle ned harmless description. Exaggeration of one's own expleits is a foible of human nature from which Americans are not exempt. Ere the smoke bad cleared away from Bull Runs our people greatly overstated the desperate character and the resulting cornage of the encounter. Having admitted this, let us calmly compare the actual facts of the exagement with another battle, still freshly remembered, in which England and France were

the aserding party. In some particulars, the battle of the Aldre was strikingly analogous to that before Mamusas. The Russians were posted upon accelerations on the south side of a small stream. The Allies were combelled to cross over and attack ghem on their own chosen toround. The contest was a severe one, the courage of the combatants (was undoubted, and that of the Russians extren ely dogged, though after hours of hard fighti ag. they fled from the field in wild disorder. For months after this engagement, not

gland and France only, but all Hurope and t he world were made to ring with accounts of the woman in the war. At the North we have in- desperate encounter, the determined valor, the terrible slaughter, of the Allies at the Alm a. The English press grouned under the weight of the adjectives selected to-depict the daring con tage and frightful losses of their own- tenops i a cicty. We have been encouraged to renewed the battle. We have recently run our eye over columns upon columns, in leading Landon Jom nals, some editorial, others from correspondent on the spot, descriptive of this condict. W have permed the accounts of it in two book s subsequently published by these eye-witnesses The English vocabularys is ranspoked to fin d terms wherein to express the awiel character of the engagement, the unprecedented valor of the English, and the sanguinary consequence is to the Allies. The battle is called terrible, horrid, bloody, fleroe, despecate; the Plaglish dead lay in heaps, bodies, being piled upon one another just as they fell; regiments were deci mated, and went down rank after mak; a small earthwork was slippery with the gove-of the Guards who had carried it; the poor fellows lay thick in one summers past at Northern watering places; long-deep line extending several, rods; the hillsides were streated with corpos; the Russian cannon. roaring inacesantly and tremes doubly, poured volley as they saw fit. Among their most important paragons of politeness, and whom Northern upon velley down deep into the Allied column, doing acts were those organizing the three new Terri- tradesmen have clothed with the richest fearful execution; the deadly fire of the Russian tories of Dakota (on the Upper Missouri), purple of their imagination. The most careful guns made repeated gaps in the English ranks, which Colorado (Rocky Mountains), and Nevada (east observer of American society must have noted were instantly closed up; the Russians disputed every inch of ground, strewing the field closely with. the multisted bodies of British-soldiers and horsestogether with much more of the same sort, not throw a into mere ephanicral sheets, but deliberately recorded in books for posterity to weave into history.

The nine digits are among the most effective figures of speech, for they tell the truth with a calmages that pets florid rhetoric to the chash. Let us invoke their aid in extimating the counparative desperation and earnage of Bull Ran, and

In his frank, honest, official report of the babtie near Manassas, Gest. McDowell declares that only 18,000 men of all arms crossed the stream, and participated in the condict. A few shell, fell among two or three other regiments; but in the military sense, only these 18,000 were engaged. At the time of his report, the and ther known to be killed was 481, and wounded, J ,011. However, 1,200 were missing, and it has since been ascertained from trustworthy sources that of these full 300 were wounded and to ken prisoners; thus making our total less in killed and wounded at least 1,792. This is a fraction tess than ton per cent, of the whole number under

Let us turn to Alma. The English accounts represent the number of the Allies who took part in the fight at full 40,000. We will not dispute them, though the Russians say they reached 50,000. The numbers were about equally divided between the English and French-say 20,000 of each. The English loss in killed and wounded was, according to the statements of as Mrs. Phillip Phillips, Mrs. Greenbow, and the very writers we have quoted, 1,965, or nine and eight-tenths per cent of the number engaged. The French loss in killed and wounded was 1,277, or a trifle over six per cent of those under fire. The total allied loss was, therefore, 3,212, or a fraction over 8 per cent of the 40,000 who crossed the Alma. Of the 20,000 English, 353 were killed, or 128 less than fell of our 18,000. Of the 20,000 French, 317 were killed, or 164 less than our dead. In fine, the total pilled loss in the "desperate" battle of Alma, was, in regard to the numbers under fire, nearly two per cent less in killed and wounded than ours in the "trivial" battle before Manassas. These inexorable statistics furnish their own

commentary upon the criticisms of these foreign lournals. Let them speak for themselves. There must be some mistake in the statement

that all intercourse between the Northern States and the States in insurrection has been prohibited by the Government, and that Adams & Co.'s Express, especially, is forbidden to carry a mail several States accepted it in the spirit in which | Reading of the tricks and intrigues of Bouth | between such States. We have before us the | Our notice yesterday erroneously read "Thoughy."

envelope of a letter received and delivered in the U. S. Post-Office of this city only yesterday, and bearing the U. S. poetstark of Louisville, Ky., Aug. 25, as well as the postmark of Adams & Co.'s Express at the same place and the same date. Superscribed upon the envelope are the words: "By Adam & Co. Express, To be

"Mailed in the United States." We are informed that more than one package of letters from States in insurrection against the Federal Government were delivered at the Post-Office in this city yesterday. To that, however, we cannot testify of our own knowledge; but of his single letter-and if one why not more ?we certify that its envelope is before us as we write, with U. S. postage stamp and U. S. postage mark, dated Louisville, Aug. 25, making yesterday the earliest possible date of delivery in this city.

So there is some mistake after all; Adams & Co. are not forbidden to carry letters for traitors, as the Government still receives letters from them, and such letters are not sent to the Dead Letter Office. As there seems to be some misappreliencion about the mails, there may be also as to the general subject of intercourse with traitors. It is a point on which it seems to us it would be quite proper in the Government to give the public some accurate information.

COMMUNICATION WITH THE REBELS. A case which has too many parallels has come to our notice, and may awaken the vigilance of the Government to new channels of Rebel communication with the North. The daughter of a prominent citizen, residing on the Fifth avenue. who is married to a merchant in Richmond, Va., now holding a commission in the Rebel army, writes to her father through the British Embassy at Washington, requesting that her letters be no longer sent via Louisville, but under cover to Lord Lyons at Washington, which will insure their prompt delivery. There is ample reason to believe that the strict neutrality preserved by the representatives of other nations at the Capitol is turned to advantage by the cunning conspirators of the South, who have shown themselves adepts in every art of fraud and deception. Civility would prompt Lord Lyons to fulfill a wish which, in the unfortunate confusion of the loval and false arising from the slow justice of the North, might proceed from either section, and we cannot justly charge him with complicity so long as the possibility exists of such wishes being preferred. It is therefore manifestly important that a strict surveillance should be exercised over every possible avenue of commu tion, and it seems to us, moreover, that loyal citizens of the North could not show their allegiance to the Government better than by refusing to their relatives at the South the privilege which, exercised more widely, has already so much embarrassed the conduct of the war. This

and of individual privileges to the general welfare. We are in possession of abundant testimony that a very keen watch is needed over the Southerners among us, who, under peculiar circumstances, are favored with passes to their homes and friends. A lady (of course ladies are the privileged ones,) whose husband is in New-Orleans, and who has received passes from Gen. Scott for herself and baggage, bas had all sorts of applications from the circle of Secessionists who have been about her at her Summer residence in New-Jersey, to carry letters in her trucks, which, to her honor be it said, she has steadily refused. We have seen that other ladies have not been so conscientious, and need no arther as surance that the Government detectives reputation, before the war is over as brilliant as that of the Parisian police.

is a time of sacrifice of small ends to great ones,

While Tr in Tainens polets out for suppression the Courrier ties Link Cour, for ord bling the Administration, one of the citors of that paper is complying a regiment of a thousand French to cope (the Garde Ladyste) for the defense of the country.

The Itlas and Argus does not state the facts correctly. Col. de Trobriand, who commands staff, is training signal parties. Signals were the Ga ado Lafayette, though formerly connected th the Coursier des Etats Unis, has never proved fits politics, and has for months past openly expressed his condemnation of its advoency of Treasen and Secession.

-It is untrue that THE TRIBUNE has objected Administration. What we object to is aid and conspirators for the overthrow of the United Estates. That is the crime of the Concrier and iless bolder of The Atlas and Argus.

We print this morning Mr. Russell's third letter after the battle of Bull Run. The topics of which it treats are miscellaneous, and are touched in a desultory manner. The letter will, however, be read with interest.

The mails for Europe by the steamship Persia | 2d Rhode Island Regiment, and the hospitals. will close this morning at 94 o'clock.

Explosion at Pittsburgh.

An explosion took places the depot here to day in the Adams Express car on its arrival at 1 o'clock p.m. It is supposed to have been caused by a box of peren-sion primers for cannon, addressed to Gen. J. C. Fremont, St. Louis. It occurred at the Railroad Depot mont, St. Louis. It occurred at the Kathroad Depot while unleading the Eastern car. Wm. McLaughlin and John Maher, who were incide the car, were seriously if not fatally wounded. Mr. Regan and Mr. Bachelor, Custom-House Inspectors, who were on the outside, were wounded; the former slightly, while the latter had a leg broken. The Express Company are taking the best possible care of the wounded.

Movements of Mr. Seward.

Movements of Mr. Seward 27, 1961.
Secretary Seward arrived here at 10 o'clock this
evening by the Hudson River Railroad, and proceeded
West by the Central Road at 10:15 p. m. He was accompanied by Mrs. Lincoln. Quite a large crowd companied by Mrs. Lincol greated him at the depot.

Powder Mills Blown Up.

Bosron, Tuesday, Aug. 27, 1861. The extensive powder mills, four in number, at New O'clock, killing five men. The explosion was terrific, and shook the country for miles around. The mills had a large contract to fill for the Government. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

CHILDREN GOING TO NEW HOMES, -- Any alleviaion of the miseries of humanity is gratifying to record in these war times. The Children's Aid Society, ever active in this way, sent out a large company of boys and girls for the West yesterday afternoon, under the charge of Mr. C. C. Tracy. We fear want of means o aid the children thrown on the charity of the city, in these peculiarly necessitons times, will check the operations of this excellent Society. Another company of orphan and destitute little ones will leave in a w days from the same barbor of retage if the friends of the little sufferers will aid them.

THE WIFITE FEATHER MEETING AT NEWTOWN.-This meeting is to be held to-merrow (Thursday) night.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

Position of England on the Rebellion HER RECOGNITION OF THE REBELS POSSIBLE

THE DISLOYAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES.

Thorough Work by Mr. Potter's Committee.

Another Rebel Steamer at Large.

Special Dispetch to The N. Y. Tribune.

ARRIPOTON, Tuesday, August 37, 1862. THE POSITION OF ENGLANDS

Mr. Adams, Minister at St. James's, writes that in the British mind the independence of the Rebels is fully admitted as a military and political necessity; that their acknowledgment by England is but a question of time and prudent courtesy. That while Britain is impatient to get cotton from the South, in exchange for manufactured goods, she is anxious not to loss Northern markets, and is unwilling to part with her hope of breaking down the Morrill Tariff, by the came means with which she chained the North with the Walker Tariff; and that two or three more successes like that of Bull Run, would entitle the Slaveocracy to immediate recognition.

THE DISLOYAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES. Mr. Potter's Committee have reported from the beginning of their examination to the several Departments the fellowing number of disloyal employees: State Department, 3; Treasury Department, 67: War Department, 34; Navy Department, 13; Post-Office Department, 23; Interior Department, 32; Attorney General's Department, 16; total, 188. Those reported to the Attorney-General are magistrates in this District. Some of these persons were removed before the report was made. Some of the Secretaries have acted with great promptness. Secretary Cameron declares that he will remove all reported by the Committee-that not even a suspected person shall be employed in his Depart-

The Committee, yesterday, reported Mr. Sanderson, Chief-Engineer of the Yankee. He was immediately discharged. He had expressed the hope that the Confederate flag might float over the Capitol, and otherwise freely ventilated his treason. He is exceedingly indignant at his removal. The sessions of the Committee are suspended for a day or two, Mr. Potter being obliged to leave town on business of the Committee. One of these reported disloyal in the State Department was discharged early in April. The other two, a messenger and watchman, have been sue ded until the investigation.

GEN. M'CALL'S COMMAND. Gen. McCall's command comprises the brigades of Gens. Couch and Smith, in addition to all Pennsylvania troops, ten regiments, and suitable contingent cavalry and artillery. He will soon be reënforced by two more Pennsylvania regiments. His troops are in the best condition, and in all respects ready to take the field. The camps are wonderfully neat, and the sentinels salute each other with the precision of regulars. Officers have been specially detailed to enforce the regulations of police and military politeness. One whole regiment is detailed every night for picket duty. The pickets were tried a night or two since by have plently of work to do, and may win a four of Capt. Sauer's cavalry. The stolid Germans rode up, and when asked for the countersign, gave the wrong one. The guard took them prisoners and sent word to headquarters. An answer came ordering the correct counter-

sign to be given them. SIGNAL PARTIES.

Major Myer, signal officer of Gen. McClellan's made over fifty or sixty miles extent of country. Rockets and burning lights, as if signalling, are seen nightly on the other side of the Potomac.

ABSENCE OF SECRETARY SEWARD. Secretary Seward has gone to Auburn. In his absence Frederick W. Seward is acting Secreto the Courrier on account of its riticising the tary of State. When the Secretary returns, which will be next Saturday, his friends hope equifint given by it to Jeff. Davis and his fellow | that Mrs. Seward will accompany him, prepared to reside here during the Fall and Winter.

ANOTHER REBEL STEAMER AT LARGE. The steamer Jamestown, by Rebel baptism Patrick Henry, is said to have run the blockade at Fort Monroe, and gone out to sea on the night of the 18th. She is fast, and must prove to be dangerous.

ARRIVAL OF ICE.

The schooner Middleton arrived from Providence last night with 251 tuns of ice for the THE CASE OF COL. M'CENN.

The precise truth in Col. McCunn's case is this: He was tried upon two charges, embracing a number of specifications. Upon the first, " conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman," he was acquitted. Upon the second, "conduct prejudicial to the good order and discipline of the army." he was found guilty in that he did not show his pass. He was restored to command, but reprimanded in general orders.

PERSONAL. Mr. Schleiden, Minister from Bremen, who has been at his post ever since the war broke out, left to-day for either Niagars or Newport, he was uncertain which. .

POSTAGE ON FOREIGN LETTERS.

The postage chargeable upon letters for Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and other parts of China, Japan, Java, the Philippine Islands, Labuan, Borneo, Siam, Sumatra, and Molucea, posted in the United States for transmission in the British mails via Southampton or Marseilles, will hereafter be 45 cents, single rate half ounce or under. Prepayment is compulsory at the office of mailing in the United States. The mails for those countries and places will be forwarded from England twice a month, viz., on the 4th and 20th from Southampton, on the 12th and 28th from Marseilles. Mails dispatched via Marseilles will be made up in London on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month,

MUSTERING OF MINORS FORBIDDEN. A general order has been issued forbidding the mustering in of minors, and providing that volnateer officers shall rank from the date of mustering in. It also dismisses from the service Capt. Gordon Chapin of the 7th Infantry.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED. The resignations of the following officers have

been accepted: Capt. Frank C, Armstrong, 24